

Fruit & Nuts

The widths of fruit trees and shrubs are similar to their heights unless noted otherwise.

A note about hardiness in shrubs and trees

We don't list USDA hardiness zones because in our experience they can be misleading. Read the full explanation at www.FriendsSchoolPlantSale.com/zones.

However, if the catalog says a tree or shrub "needs winter protection," that means it's less likely to be hardy here, though we know gardeners who grow it successfully. If the text says "very hardy," that means the plant is known to be hardy north of the Twin Cities. If a plant has four or five stars ★★★★★ it is highly rated for success in the book *Growing Shrubs and Small Trees in Cold Climates*.



If you have questions about a particular shrub or tree, we will have more details about hardiness at the Info Desk, so stop by!

Apple *Malus domestica*

Beautiful, fragrant spring flowers and fall fruit. Apples require another variety for pollenizing, but apple or crabapple trees are usually nearby in most areas. ○☼

\$129.00—7 gal. pot:

F001 **Espalier Combo**—Three-tier espaliered tree, each branch a different variety. Branches can pollenize each other. Espaliered trees (trained to grow on a two-dimensional structure) are excellent for smaller gardens and are likely to increase fruit production. Varieties include Honeycrisp, Fuji, Braeburn, Granny Smith, Gala, McIntosh, Yellow Delicious, and Gravenstein. M7 or M106 semi-dwarf rootstock. Height depends on training. 15–20'h

\$66.00—5 gal. pot:

F002 **Honeycrisp**—The most popular apple developed by the U of M. Great for eating fresh or storing. Mid-September ripening. M7 or M106 semi-dwarf rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–15'h

F003 **Pink Lady**—Late-season apple with medium-sized sweet-tart fruit with a white interior. Originally from Australia, also known as Cripps Pink. M7 or M106 semi-dwarf rootstock. 15–20'h by 10–16'w

\$96.00—7 gal. pot:

F004 **Northpole**—Crunchy, juicy, and sweet, rather like a McIntosh. White flowers in spring, harvest in September. Columnar shape, a good choice for narrow spaces. M7 or M106 semi-dwarf rootstock. 8–12'h by 3'w

\$99.00—5 gal. pot:

F005 **Zestar!**—Crisp white flesh is sweet, tangy, and spicy. Fruit ripens early. Excellent for snacking, baking, and sauces. U of M introduction. M7 semi-dwarf rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–20'h by 10–15'w

Apricot *Prunus*

Velvet-skinned stone fruits. Good for fresh eating, baking, and preserves. Best in a north- or east-facing location to prevent frost damage to early flower buds. ○

\$99.00—5 gal. pot:

F006 **Harglow** *P. armeniaca* **NEW**—Pinkish white flowers in spring, bright orange fruits in July. Late spring bloom (for an apricot) protects against late frosts. Self-fruitful, but somewhat more productive with another variety nearby. Pairs well with Scout. Resistant to brown rot and perennial canker. 1982 introduction from the Harrow Research Station in Ontario. Marianna 2624 rootstock. 15–18'h

F007 **Scout** *P. mandshurica* **NEW**—One of the hardiest apricots, also known as the Manchurian apricot. Pink flowers in spring, sweet gold fruit in August. Partially self-fruitful but more productive with another variety of apricot nearby. Pairs well with Harglow. From the Morden Research Station in Manitoba. Mustang rootstock. 12–15'h



Apricot flowers

Bring your own wagon if you can, and be sure to keep track of your plant purchases. See page 3 for details.



F008 **Blackberry, Thornless**

Rubus Baby Cakes

Dwarf blackberry with white flowers in spring and early summer, followed by sprays of large, juicy berries of red and purple. Summer berries grow on second-year canes (floricanes). A second smaller harvest will follow in fall on first-year canes (primocanes). Delicious for pies, cobblers, turnovers, topping ice cream, and adding to cereal. Birds love the berries. Self-fruitful. Best on a trellis or planted along a fence. Lay canes on the ground for winter protection. 3–4'h ○☼☼ \$23.00—8" pot

Blueberry *Vaccinium*

Popular for their fruit, compact size, and brilliant fall colors of orange and red. Waxy white to light pink flowers. Must have acidic soil. Plant two or more varieties with the same bloom time for best pollenization. Fruit season ranges from late June to August. Yields will start low, but increase over the first five years. More robust yields in future years if flower buds are removed the first year. ○☼☼

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F009 **Blue Crop**—Large, light blue berries. A leading mid-season highbush cultivar, with consistent high yields of 10–20 pounds at maturity. 6–8'h

F010 **Chippewa**—A 1996 U of M introduction. A good plant for the home gardener with large dark blue fruits in mid-season. ★★★★★ 3–4'h

F011 **Northblue**—Introduced 1983. Mid-season dark blue fruit, large and attractive. ★★★★★ 2–3'h

F012 **Northcountry**—Prolific producer of mild fruit. Mid-season. 2–3'h

F013 **Northland**—Flexible branches do not break under heavy snow loads. Mid-season fruit in long and loose clusters; nice wild berry flavor. Low and spreading, an attractive landscape plant. 3–4'h

F014 **Patriot**—Flowers in May, followed by medium blueberries in early season. Leaves turn red and purple in fall. 4–6'h

F015 **Polaris**—A 1996 introduction. Popular for its long storage properties. Early-season fruit is very firm and sweet-scented. Pairs well with Patriot. ★★★★★ 3–4'h

F016 **Toro**—Northern highbush blueberry. Prolific producer, noted for its large and very sweet berries. Mid-season. 4–6'h by 3–4'w

Cherry, Bush *Prunus*

Tart cherries are good fresh or make sensational jams or pie. Cherries get sweeter as they ripen. Easy to net for foiling marauding birds. White flowers in spring. Self-fruitful. ○☼

\$31.00—2 gal. pot:

F017 **Carmine Jewel**—Fruits remain on the branches past the ripe stage. Ripens from mid-July to mid-August. Vigorous, with few suckers. The North Star cherry is one of its parents. 6'h by 3'w

F018 **Cupid**—Produces the largest fruit of any of the bush cherries. Ripens August–September. 5–8'h

F019 **Cutie Pie** **NEW**—Penny-sized, extra-sweet red cherries. Recent introduction from the University of Saskatchewan; very hardy. 4–5'h

F020 **Juliet**—Full-sized cherries, early to mid-season, with a high sugar content. Few suckers. 5–8'h

F021 **Romeo**—Up to 30 pounds of fruit per plant. Ripens mid- to late summer. Among the sweetest and best for juice. Few suckers. 6–12'h

F022 **Cherry, Nanking** *Prunus tomentosa*

Pink buds open to white flowers producing tart, half-inch dark red fruit. Used as a smaller substitute for pie cherries. Two plants of this species are needed for pollenization. A dense shrub, also known as Korean cherry, Chinese dwarf cherry, or Hansen's bush cherry. 6–10'h ○☼ \$22.00—8" pot

Cherry, Pie *Prunus*

Beautiful spring blossoms, followed by tart, full-size cherries in July. Excellent summer food for wildlife used by over 80 species. Self-fruitful. ○☼

\$15.00—5.25" pot:

F023 **Easy as Pie** **NEW**—White flowers touched with pink in spring, abundant juicy cherries, and colorful fall foliage. 3–4.5'h

\$69.00—5 gal. pot:

F024 **North Star** *P. cerasus*—Very hardy and very productive U of M introduction. Great for cooking and freezing. Semi-dwarf with beautiful shape and coppery bark. 12–14'h

F025 **Cherry, Sweet** **NEW**

Prunus avium BlackGold

White flowers bloom late in spring, better in colder climates. Heavy loads of deep red fruit in July, good for fresh eating, jams and jellies, baking, and freezing. Self-fruitful. 1996 introduction from Cornell University. Less hardy than pie cherries, these sweet cherries will do better with protection from afternoon sun in winter and northwest wind. Gisela 5 rootstock. 12–15'h ○☼ \$99.00—5 gal. pot

F026 **Chestnut, Hybrid**

Castanea Seedlings of Colossal

Bright yellow flowers in late spring yield to large, sweet nuts encased in spine-covered tan husks. Chestnut trees were once an important part of the U.S. landscape, but they were all but wiped out by a disease in the first half of the 20th century. Years of breeding to bring back resistant trees are beginning to bear nuts. Two trees, planted in close proximity, required for pollenization. European-Japanese hybrid first cultivated in Nevada City, California in 1925. Nut-bearing in three to four years. Cold hardy to –25°F. Seedlings are all on their own root. 35'h ○

\$44.00—1 gal. pot

F027 **Cornelian Cherry**

Cornus mas Oikos' Hungarian

This tree says "Hello, spring" by covering its branches with clusters of small yellow flowers. Leaves follow, and then midsummer bright red cherries. Sour fruit can be eaten fresh, like a blend of sour cherry and cranberry, but it's best used in jams and sauces. Slow grower with arching branches. Can be pruned to a single trunk. Upright, barrel-shaped, multi-stemmed tree related to dogwoods. Tolerates heavy clay soil. Partially self-fruitful, so plant two trees for bigger harvest. The fruit ripens after it falls from the tree. 20–25'h by 15–20'w ○☼☼ \$15.00—3.5" deep pot

Currant *Ribes*

White flowers followed by fruits in clusters by mid-summer. The round fruit is good for jellies, wines, and preserves. For the most fruit production, remove any stems that are more than four years old. Self-fruitful and resistant to white pine blister rust. ○☼☼

\$22.00—8" pot:

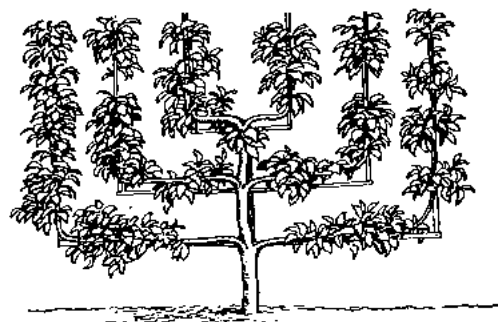
F028 **Blanka White** *R. rubrum*—Large clusters of translucent white to yellowish berries. From Slovakia. 3–5'h

\$29.00—1 gal. pot:

F029 **Ben Sarek** ☼—Compact, with large dark purple to black fruit. Very high yields. 3'h ☼

F030 **Pink Champagne** ☼—Clusters of iridescent soft pink fruits. Cross of red and white currants with substantial yield for a compact plant. 4'h

F031 **Titania** *R. nigrum* ☼—Mild-flavored, glossy black berries usually ripen all at once. Appreciated for late-season blooming (good for northern gardens). 3–6'h



An espaliered apple tree

Key

- Full sun
- ☼ Part sun/part shade
- Shade

- ☼ Attractive to bees
- ☼ Audubon-endorsed
- ☼ Butterfly-friendly
- ☼ Hummingbird-friendly

- ☼ Attractive foliage
- ☼ Culinary
- ☼ Edible flowers
- ☼ Ground cover
- ☼ Medicinal
- ☼ Minnesota native
- ☼ Rock garden

- ☼ Cold-sensitive: keep above 40°F

- ☼ Toxic to humans

- ☼ Saturday restock



Black currant



ROOTSTOCKS

Why are fruit trees grafted onto rootstocks?

Many fruit trees grown from seed will not have the same traits as the parent tree, so desirable varieties must be propagated from cuttings. Grafting the cutting onto selected rootstocks allows us to control the size of the tree, which is good for urban gardeners.

When we know, we include what rootstock our fruit trees are on. You can find out more about rootstocks here:

treefruit.wsu.edu/varieties-breeding/rootstocks

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- 🌸 Edible flowers
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- 🏠 Houseplant
- 🩹 Medicinal
- 🇺🇸 Minnesota native
- 🪨 Rock garden
- ❄️ Cold-sensitive: keep above 40°F
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- 🔄 Saturday restock



WHAT DOES SELF-FRUITFUL MEAN?

Self-fruitful plants are capable of being pollinated by their own flowers and producing fruit.

Even if a plant is self-fruitful, the quality and quantity of fruit will be often be greater if a different variety of the same fruit is around for cross-pollination.

Plants that are not self-fruitful are more typical in the wild, and how they prevent self-pollination varies across species.

What you as the fruit grower need to know is that plants that are not self-fruitful will require either:

- Another variety to cross-pollinate. This is typical for cultivated plants with named varieties, like apples.
- Another plant of the same species to cross-pollinate. This is typical for wild plants that don't have named varieties, such as hazelnuts.

Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*

Large, flat clusters of fragrant white blossoms in early summer, followed by glossy dark purple to black berries in drooping clusters in fall. Prune suckers as they appear to control spread. Elderberries are rich in fiber and antioxidants but must be picked ripe and cooked to avoid gastrointestinal distress. Good for jams, syrups, and wine. Do not eat the stems, leaves or roots. Not self-fruitful, needs a pollinizer. The species is a plant native to Minnesota. ○●🐝🦋

\$35.00—1 gal. pot:

- F032 **Bob Gordon** **NEW**—Shiny black fruit is larger and sweeter than the species. May have some resistance to Japanese beetles. Discovered 1999 in Osceola, Mo. by Bob Gordon, among others. Ranch is a good pollinizer. 6–8'h
- F033 **Ranch** **NEW**—Heavy loads of small black fruits follow large flower heads in late August. Found on an abandoned 1800s farmstead. Particularly cold-hardy and forgiving of non-fertile soils. Bob Gordon is a good pollinizer. 5–6'h

See more ELDERBERRIES, page 49

Fig *Ficus carica*

The easiest indoor fruit, best in a outdoor container for summer, then moved indoors or into an attached garage or root cellar. Fruits late summer until frost. Fig trees moved indoors often lose all their leaves, so cut back on watering until new leaves sprout. Can be pruned to make an even smaller tree. Self-fruitful. ○

\$11.00—4.5" pot:

- F034 **Chicago Hardy**—Despite its name, this fig can't be considered hardy here, though it may be worth trying with heroic protection, such as a giant pile of bagged oak leaves or a box built around it. 10–12'h by 9–10'w
- F035 **LSU Purple**—Dark red to purple 2" fruit with a light red interior. 1991 Louisiana State University introduction may have up to three crops per year when mature. 8–10'h
- F036 **Marseilles**—Large yellow fruit with a deep pink interior. Originally from the south of France, this was Thomas Jefferson's favorite fig. Very productive. 10–12'h by 9'w

Gooseberry *Ribes*

Sweet, aromatic half-inch round fruits with a flavor all their own, often used in desserts. White blossoms in spring. Lobed foliage turns red in fall. Attracts birds and butterflies. Self-fruitful. ○🐝🦋

\$15.00—4.5" pot:

- F037 **Jeanne R. *uva-crispa***—Late-ripening dark red berries. High yielding (about three pounds per plant). Highly resistant to white pine blister rust. Very few of the pesky spines. 4–5'h
- \$33.00—1 gal. pot:
- F038 **Hinnomaki Red R. *uva-crispa***—Considered the best-tasting among gooseberries. Fruit are large and deep red with a complex, sweet-tart flavor. Resistant to powdery mildew and white pine blister rust. 3–5'h
- F039 **Hinnomaki Yellow R. *uva-crispa*** **NEW**—Translucent greenish yellow fruits with a hint of apricot flavor. Resistant to powdery mildew and white pine blister rust. 2–3'h



Gooseberries



Grape *Vitis*

Vigorous vines are great for covering fences, but most benefit from pruning for best fruit production. Bunches of fragrant greenish flowers in spring. Grapes mature from August into September. Self-fruitful. Climbs by tendrils. Prune to 4–6' between January and early April. ○🐝



Grapes

\$8.00—3" deep pot:

- F041 **Bluebell**—Blue-black seedless grape, excellent table quality similar to Concord in taste but hardier. 8–10'h
- F042 **Somerset Seedless**—Medium-sized, seedless red grape bred in Osceola, Wisconsin. Very early and very sweet with a flavor like strawberries. Excellent for fresh eating, jelly, and juice. Good resistance to downy and powdery mildew. 4–6'h

Hazelnut *Corylus*

Attractive spring catkins appear before leaves emerge. Round half-inch nuts ripen in late summer, eaten by wildlife. Yellow fall foliage. Good for naturalized landscapes. These common understory shrubs form thickets that offer ideal cover and nesting sites for birds. Wind-pollinated. ○●🦋

American C. *americana*—A second American hazelnut is needed nearby to get nuts. Seed from St. Louis County, Minn. 8–16'h 🦋

F043—\$14.00—2.5" deep pot

F044—\$68.00—2 gal. pot

\$30.00—2 gal. pot:

- F045 **Beaked C. *cornuta*** **NEW**—The extended protective husks for which the plant is named differentiate it from American hazelnut. A second nearby beaked hazelnut is needed to get nuts. Minnesota source. 8'h

Honeyberry *Lonicera caerulea*

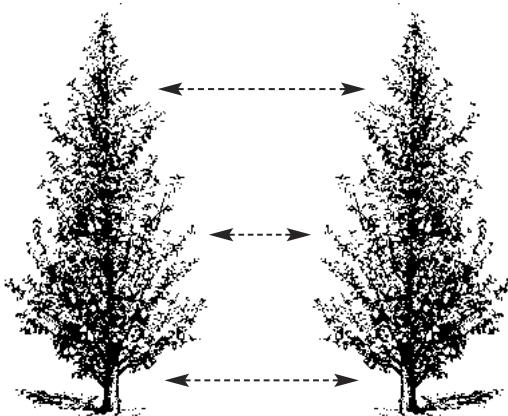
Yellow flowers in early spring turn into pairs of tangy-sweet tubular blue fruit with crimson flesh. Often compared to blueberries, but with quadruple the level of anthocyanin and triple the antioxidants. Retains flavor fresh, frozen, or dried. Requires two varieties that bloom together for pollenization, planted within 100'. Acclimated to the winters of Russia, Japan, and Canada and accepts a wide range of soil. Protect from rabbits in winter. Also called haskaps, meaning "many fruits on branches," by the Indigenous Ainu people of Hokkaido. ○●🐝

\$11.00—4.5" pot:

- F046 **Boreal Beast**—Developed for increased size, yield, and flavor by the University of Saskatchewan. Pairs with the late-blooming Boreal Blizzard or early-blooming Beauty. Fruits within two years. Excellent mildew resistance. 8'h
- F047 **Boreal Beauty** **NEW**—Blossoms in April, with large, sweet-tart fruit in June. Ripens later than other Boreals to extend the season. Stems stay upright even with a load of berries. Boreal Beast is a compatible pollinizer. 4–6'h by 3–5'w
- F048 **Boreal Blizzard**—Large berries. Pairs well with Boreal Beast. Fruits within two years. Excellent mildew resistance. 8'h

\$11.00—4" deep pot:

- F049 **Yezberry Maxie**—Olive-shaped berries are sweet and juicy. The largest we've seen. Flowers can withstand early spring frosts. Developed in the U.S. from a Japanese variety. "Yez" refers to the northern Japanese island now called Hokkaido. 5–6'h
- F050 **Yezberry Solo**—Abundant yields of plump, sweet fruit. Fruits well without a pollinizer, but yields and fruit will be larger if Yezberry Maxie is planted nearby. 5–6'h



SPACE...the final frontier

If you want to look into pollenization and spacing among fruit trees and shrubs, check out mygardenlife.com/recipes-edibles/pollination-charts-for-fruit-bearing-trees-and-shrubs

F051 Jostaberry, Black

Ribes nigrum × *uva-crispa*
Hybrid of black currant and gooseberry, with the larger berry size and sweetness of the gooseberry and distinctive flavor of the black currant. Thornless and self-fruitful. 5–6'h ○🐝 \$11.00—4.5" pot

Kiwi, Hardy *Actinidia arguta*

Not your fuzzy kiwis! Hardy kiwiberries have a thin, smooth, edible skin. Buds appear in late spring and may require protection from late frosts. Small, fragrant white flowers. Produces fruit in three to four years. Grow on a strong, T-shaped trellis. Mulch roots for winter protection. Each plant variety either produces fruit or pollen, one of each is needed to successfully get fruit. Twining. ○●

\$11.00—4.5" pot:

- F052 **Anna**—Fruiting plant with penny-sized green fruits and a taste similar to pineapple. Ripens early to mid-October. Pairs well with Meader. 8–15'h
- F053 **Geneva 3**—Fruiting plant with fruits slightly smaller than those of Anna, but a prolific producer of very sweet, tropical-tasting berries. Ripens late September to early October. Pairs well with Meader. 15–20'h
- F054 **Meader**—Pollen-producing plant. Will not fruit itself, but is needed for fruiting plants to produce. Pairs well with Anna and Geneva 3. Can pollinize up to five fruiting plants. 10–15'h

Lingonberry *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*

These beautiful, tiny shrubs have reddish new leaves the size of mouse ears that turn glossy green. Clusters of bell-shaped white to pinkish flowers in May are followed by tart red berries in July, used for the famous lingonberry preserve or syrup. A circumpolar native plant in northern North America, Europe, and Asia, The species is native to northern Minnesota. Best planted in acidic soil with blueberries, rhododendrons, or azaleas. Two varieties needed for fruit. ○●🐝🦋

\$9.00—3.25" pot:

- F055 **Erntesegen**—High yields of very large berries. Can produce both a summer and fall crop. This variety tolerates the widest range of growing conditions and is one of the most tolerant of heat as well as bitter chills. 1–1.5'h by 1.5–2'w
- F056 **Red Sunset**—Vigorous with medium to large berries. 0.5–1.5'h
- F057 **Ruby**—Blossoms May–June and berries ripen by the beginning of September. High yields of fruit. Introduced by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. 1'h

F058 Mulberry, Illinois Everbearing

Morus alba × *rubra*
Heavy-yielding over much of the summer, with very sweet, delicious flavor. Fruits early in the tree's life. Seedless and sterile. Hybrid of the North American native mulberry and an Asian mulberry. Medium-sized tree with inconspicuous catkins in spring. Self-fruitful. 30'h ○● \$46.00—1 gal. pot

See also PAKISTAN MULBERRY, page 29

F059 Pawpaw

Asimina triloba Mischenko Seedlings
Large, tropical-looking leaves and purple blossoms give way to fruit that has given this tree its other common name: poor man's banana. Yellow-green fruits up to the size of a mango are soft when ripe, and mature from mid-August to October. Sweet, custard-like flavor. Excellent source of vitamins and minerals. Requires two trees for fruit production. Trial in Minnesota; let us know how yours do. Seedlings of choice trees selected in New Jersey, from the Experimental Farm Network. 15–30'h by 10–15'w ○ \$14.00—3.5" deep pot

Peach *Prunus persica*

Yes, these are edible, free-stone peaches. Fragrant pink to red-purple flowers in early spring. Best in a north- or east-facing location to prevent early bloom and frost damage. Self-fruitful. ○🐝



Peach

\$66.00—5 gal. pot:

- F060 **Contender**—Sweet fruits with a yellow interior ripen in late August. Cold-hardy and its later bloom time helps avoid late spring frosts. 12–15'h
- F061 **Reliance**—Medium to large peaches with a bright yellow interior and yellow skin blushed with red. Ripens in August. 12–15'h by 8–10'w

Thank you, Master Gardeners, for volunteering at the plant sale!

Master Gardeners will be on hand throughout the sale to answer questions. They will be located inside the Grandstand under the center stairway.

Many are from Ramsey County:
www.co.ramsey.mn.us/mastergardener

For general Master Gardener info:
www.extension.umn.edu/master-gardener/about-master-gardener



Fruit & Nuts

We accept checks, cash, Amex, Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and Apple Pay

Pear *Pyrus communis*

White flowers are followed by sweet and juicy fruits. Pears are most productive with a different pear tree in the neighborhood (or on the same tree). Generally European pears pollinize European pears and Asian pears pollinize Asian pears. ☉🌱

\$66.00—5 gal. pot:

F062 **Summercrisp**—A U of M introduction with very early harvest in mid-August. Fruits are green with a red blush and are best eaten or refrigerated before they ripen to yellow. Crisp, juicy texture and sweet, mild flavor, they keep up to six weeks in the fridge. It is a good pollinizer for a number of other pear varieties. Hybrid. S-333 rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–18'h

\$99.00—5 gal. pot:

F063 **4-in-1 Multiway Hardy**—Five types of pears grafted onto one tree: Ure (small green-yellow Asian, ripens mid-August), Comice (large green-yellow European, ripens October), Golden Spice (small yellow Asian, ripens August), Flemish Beauty (medium-large blushed yellow European, ripens September–October), and Summercrisp (U of M introduction, ripens mid-August, pollinized by Comice or Flemish Beauty). Provence Quince rootstock. 12–16'h

Plum *Prunus*

Hardy and great for fresh eating or cooking. Flowers are pink or white or a mixture of the two. ☉🌱

\$66.00—5 gal. pot:

F064 **Toka**—Richly flavored, exceptionally hardy hybrid plum bred over 100 years ago in South Dakota. Pink flowers in May, with dark red fruit ripening mid-August to early September. Self-fruitful and one of the best pollinizers for American and Japanese plums, including Black Ice and Alderman. Also known as Bubblegum. 15–20'h by 10–12'w

\$99.00—7 gal. pot:

F065 **Multiway Hardy**—Five varieties on one tree: American-Japanese cross Black Ice (deep purple to black skin, ripens mid-July); Waneta and Brookred (red skins, ripen mid-August to early September, pollinized by Toka); European Green Gage (green skin, ripens in mid-August, self-fruitful), and Toka. Rootstock Krymsk 1. 12–16'h

F066 Plum, Wild *Prunus americana*

White flowers in May followed by red or yellow edible fruit. Self-fruitful but more fruit with two trees. Long thorns that can be used as needles. Hardy and drought-resistant. Excellent for wildlife. Horticultural seed source. 15–20'h by 15'w ☉🌱🌿

\$14.00—2.5" deep pot

Raspberry *Rubus*

Upright, self-fruitful, usually thorny shrubs that don't require staking or support. Clusters of five-petaled white flowers with yellow anthers give way to flavorful fruit. Red or yellow raspberries spread by suckering underground; black raspberries spread when the tips reach the ground. Note: black raspberries should not be planted near any other color of raspberries nor near blackberries. ☉🌱🌿

\$7.00—3.5" pot:

F067 **Amethyst** **NEW**—Hybrid of a red and a black raspberry, dark purple fruit ripens late summer. Extremely hardy, known to fruit in Fairbanks, Alaska. Non-suckering, but tip prune down to 4' tall in fall to prevent canes from taking root, or grow on a trellis. 1968 Iowa State University introduction. Height depends on pruning.

F068 **Pequot Lakes** *R. occidentalis*—Firm black raspberries for the North. Fruiting season is about three weeks long in July. Developed by the late Jim Fruth of Pequot Lakes, Minn. Formerly called Pequot Black. 4–5'h

\$16.00—5.25" pot:

F069 **Double Gold** *R. idaeus* 🌱—Tasty, medium-sized peachy gold fruit with a wash of pink in midsummer on old canes, and a larger crop September to frost on new canes. The "Double" refers to the two crops of fruit, but in cold climates like ours it may only bear fruit in fall. 2012 Cornell University introduction. 5–8'h by 4–5'w

\$19.00—5.5" pot:

F070 **Killarney** *R. idaeus* 🌱—Vigorous, cold-tolerant, summer-bearing raspberry developed in Manitoba. Medium-sized red fruit with good eating and freezing quality. Sibling variety to Boyne. 3–4'h

\$22.00—8" pot:

F071 **Latham Red** *R. idaeus*—Large, firm red berries late June–mid-July. Burgundy fall foliage for landscape interest. Very productive and cold-hardy, developed in Minnesota in 1920. 4–6'h

Raspberry *continued*

\$30.00—1 gal. pot:

F072 **Anne R.** *idaeus*—Hands-down the best-tasting yellow raspberry and also highly productive. Extra-large berries ripen late August–October. Few thorns. Benefits from spring pruning for summer fruit, or a complete cutback for fall fruit. 4–5'h

F073 **Brandywine** **NEW**—A hybrid between black and red raspberry developed by Cornell University in New York. Does not sucker like red raspberries. Fruit is large and firm with tart, rich flavor. Will develop an intensely sweet and floral taste if allowed to fully ripen and change color before being picked. Ripens midsummer to early fall. Unsurpassed for jams, jellies, and pies. Purple color turns bright red when baked. Everbearing. 3–6'h

F074 **Joan J R.** *idaeus* 🌱—Absence of thorns and smaller stature make this easy to pick. Large, firm red fruit from summer to early fall. 4.5'h

Raspberry, Ground Cover

Rubus stellarticus

Low-growing plants without thorns. Spreads by rhizomes, making thick mats of bright green leaves. Small pinkish lavender flowers in late spring; red fruits in midsummer. Red and burgundy fall color. Very hardy. Also known as the Arctic raspberry or nagoonberry, with a flavor between strawberry and raspberry. Plant two varieties to get fruit. 0.5'h by 1–2'w ☉🌱🌿

\$5.00—2.5" pot:

F075 **Sophia**—Pink 1" flowers in late spring and berries in July. Selected by Dr. Gunny Larsson in Sweden.

F076 **Valentina**—Petite reddish purple fruits have a sweet-tart flavor. Plants establish quickly in all soil types. Selected by Dr. Gunny Larsson in Sweden for flavor, vigor, and extreme hardiness.

Rhubarb *Rheum rhabarbarum*

Great for pies and preserves. One of the earliest perennials to emerge in spring. Large green leaf blades are toxic to humans, while the tart stalks are edible. Let the plant establish itself a couple years before harvesting. ☉☉

\$4.00—4" pot:

F077 **Victoria** 🌱—Popular, medium-sized stalks with pink at the bottom and green at the top. Heavy producer. 30–42" h by 36–48" w

\$20.00—2 gal. pot:

F078 **Crimson Red**—Ruby red inside and out. Plump stalks have a nicely balanced sweet-tart taste. Very hardy. 24–36" h

\$27.00—2 gal. pot:

F079 **Chipman's Canada Red**—Bright red stalks that do not fade when cooked. One of the sweetest varieties of red rhubarb. 30–42" h by 36–48" w

Serviceberry, Saskatoon

Amelanchier alnifolia

White flowers in early spring give way to showy, edible blue berries in summer and then brilliant fall color. Serviceberries are native, multi-stemmed shrubs whose fruit is important to wildlife. Self-fruitful. A xeriscape plant. Deer-resistant. Also called juneberry. ☉🌱🌿

\$16.00—5.25" pot:

F080 **Wild Serviceberry** 🌱—Can be trained into a small tree. Extremely cold-hardy, drought-tolerant, and not picky about soil condition. Mason County, Mich., source. 20'h by 10'w 🌿

\$27.00—1 gal. pot:

F081 **Honeywood**—Round royal blue berries June and July, good for fresh-eating, cooking, and preserves. Compact cultivar of the Minnesota native. 8–12'h

\$27.00—2 gal. pot:

F082 **Regent**—Red fall color and widely grown for its dark purple fruit. 4–6'h by 4–8'w 🌱

Strawberry, Alpine *Fragaria vesca*

Numerous small, slender berries. Fragrant and tasty, summer to fall. Likes part shade and regular water. Nice along paths, and good in containers, too (plant in the ground in fall). Runnerless, but may self-seed somewhat. The species is a plant native in Minnesota. ☉🌱🌿

\$4.00—4 plants in a pack:

F083 **Alexandria** 🌱—Red berries on productive plants. 10" h by 12–15" w

F084 **Yellow Wonder** 🌱—Many prefer this white berry with yellow seeds over traditional red strawberries. Considered sweeter, too. And birds ignore them totally. 6–8" h by 12–15" w

Strawberry, Day-Neutral

Fragaria × ananassa

Day-neutral strawberries produce fruit from June through fall. Self-fruitful. ☉🌱

\$5.00—3.5" pot:

F085 **Delizz** 🌱—Rich, decadent sweetness makes this variety great for fresh eating. Compact and well-suited to containers or hanging baskets. Harvest frequently for best production. 24" h by 12" w

F086 **Seascape**—Very productive plants. Heat tolerant; introduced by the University of California in 1992. Large berries with outstanding flavor. 15–18" h 🌱🌿

Strawberry, Ever-Bearing

Fragaria × ananassa

Ever-bearing strawberries fruit early and again later in the season, with berries that are smaller on average than those of June-bearing varieties. They are suited to container growing and smaller spaces, while also working well in the ground. Self-fruitful. ☉🌱

\$4.00—4 plants in a pack:

F087 **Fort Laramie** **NEW** 🌱—Large bright red fruits are honeysweet. Good for both fresh eating and processing. Plants produce large crops with many runners, making them an especially attractive choice for containers or hanging baskets.

\$5.00—4" deep pot:

F088 **Ogalalla**—This heirloom from 1956 is a cross between a wild strawberry from the Rockies and several cultivated varieties. Large, firm fruits are sweet and aromatic like a wild strawberry. Good for freezing. Drought-resistant. Recommended by the U of M.

\$8.00—6 plants in a pack:

F089 **Eversweet** 🌱—Large, sweet fruit. Plants can tolerate temperatures over 100°F without loss of fruit quality.

F090 Strawberry, Hautbois 🌱

Fragaria moschata

Small, round fruits have an intense aroma and flavor, a mix of strawberry, raspberry, and pineapple. Not self-fruitful, so plant in multiples. Prefers moist and protected areas to have consistent temperatures.

"Hautbois" is French for "upper woods" or "high woods." Native to Europe and commonly grown there. Previously called musk strawberry. 6" h by 18" w ☉🌱

\$8.00—6 plants in a pack

Strawberry, June-Bearing

Fragaria × ananassa

June-bearing strawberries fruit heavily for about a month. One big crop, better for canning. Lovely perennial fruits that are easy to grow. They prefer sandy soil, but can be grown almost anywhere sunny. Spread by runners. Self-fruitful. ☉🌱

\$4.00—4 plants in a pack:

F091 **Honeoye** 🌱—Reliable producer bred for cold climates. Sweet, juicy, and firm fruit. Recommended by the U of M. 6–10" h by 24" w

\$9.00—6 plants in a pack:

F092 **Allstar** 🌱—Red 1–2" fruits are extra sweet.

See also these shrubs and trees with edible fruit or nuts:

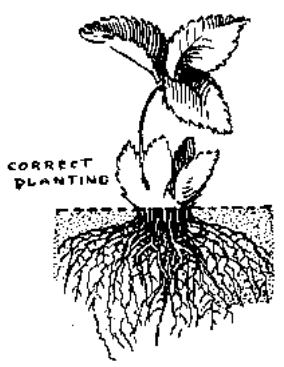
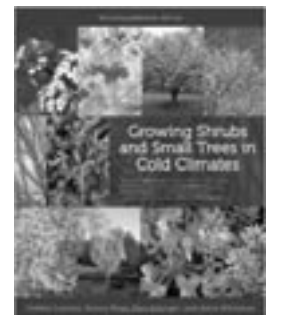
BLADDERNUT page 48,
CHERRY, CHOKEBERRY AND CRABAPPLE, page 49,
NANNYBERRY, page 50

And in others sections:

GOLDENBERRY, page 13,
WONDERBERRY, page 16,
and STRAWBERRY, WILD, page 56.

About those stars...

Throughout this section, you will notice trees and shrubs that are marked with four or five stars (★★★★). These plants have been noted by Lonnee, Rose, Selinger, and Whitman in the 2011 edition of *Growing Shrubs and Small Trees in Cold Climates* as some of the very best plants available on the market.



Watch for the birdie!



Plants marked with the bird icon are endorsed by the Audubon Society as providing food and habitat for birds. www.audubon.org/plantsforbirds



Rhubarb

BYO Crates, Boxes, Bins, and Carts

Enter to win prizes*—1 free ticket for each container

Visit the Zero Waste Tent in the Garden Fair to enter.

*Details on page 27

